

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON,
AND VICINITY.

BY J. H. BOWLES.

THE city of Tacoma is situated upon Puget Sound at the southern extremity of Admiralty Inlet. The land bordering upon the city is somewhat varied in its physical construction, which must account for the local restriction of several species. It may perhaps be best described as an extensive prairie, in many parts densely wooded, and split open at intervals by deep, heavily wooded gulches. At the bottom of these gulches run small fresh water brooks, bordered by a dense growth of nettles and viciously spined devils-club. The maximum altitude is only 410 feet, and there is no appreciable rise in elevation for fifty or more miles on any side until the foothills of the Cascade Mountains are reached.

The section to be treated is bounded on the east by Admiralty Inlet and the Puyallup River, a glacial stream running through a rich valley, on the north and west by Puget Sound, and on the south by numerous small lakes, streams and marshes of fresh water. Extensive tide-flats, with their surrounding marshes, form attractive feeding grounds for the Limicolæ.

The timber consists largely of the Douglas fir, which grows to a height of 250 feet and more, and is found everywhere. Cedar and spruce are also well represented. In the vicinity of water are to be found the cottonwood, maple, alder, and other deciduous trees and shrubs, while numerous parts of the driest prairie are plentifully dotted with oak.

The temperature is moderate throughout the year, seldom reaching much below the freezing point in winter, and averaging about 65° during the summer. This will probably account for many of the winter residents, as well as for some of the mountain-loving summer residents.

The following list is the result of personal observations of the author during a period of nine years. Several most interesting species, such as the California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*), have been shot and accurately described by friends, but have been

omitted because they were not actually under the eye of the writer.

In the identification of many species the author desires to acknowledge the kindness of Dr. A. K. Fisher and Mr. H. C. Oberholser of the Biological Survey, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

1. *Æchmophorus occidentalis*. WESTERN GREBE.— Very common migrant and winter resident. Flocks of hundreds assemble in October to fish in the tide-rips.

2. *Colymbus holbælli*. HOLBÆLL'S GREBE.— Common in migrations and winter, but not so numerous as the above.

3. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.— Common during migrations and in winter.

4. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.— Common summer resident. Rare in winter. Breeds.

5. *Gavia imber*. LOON.— Not uncommon summer resident in the higher altitudes. Breeds.

6. *Gavia lumme*. RED-THROATED LOON.— Not uncommon in winter.

7. *Ceratorhina monocerata*. RHINOCEROS AUKLET.— Rare visitor. Shot on Sept. 21, 1902.

8. *Brachyramphus marmoratus*. MARBLED MURRELET.— Common throughout the year on the Sound. Undoubtedly breeds.

9. *Gepphus columba*. PIGEON GUILLEMOT.— Common throughout the year. These birds dig deep holes in the face of a sandy cliff, laying their eggs on the bare sand at the end.

10. *Uria troile californica*. CALIFORNIA MURRE.— Not rare during migrations along the Sound.

11. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.— Not uncommon during migrations along the Sound.

12. *Larus glaucescens*. GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL.— Very common from October to May. A few spend the summer, but I have seen no indications of their nesting.

13. *Larus occidentalis*. WESTERN GULL.— Common during the winter.

14. *Larus californicus*. CALIFORNIA GULL.— Common during migrations.

15. *Larus brachyrhynchus*. SHORT-BILLED GULL.— Common in winter.

16. *Larus heermanni*. HEERMANN'S GULL.— Rather common in summer and fall though we have seen no signs of nesting.

17. *Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.— Very common spring and fall migrant. In the fall we have seen large numbers, in company with Nighthawks, catching insects on the wing over land where the timber had been cut off. An examination of several stomachs showed them to be crammed with insects only.

18. **Phalacrocorax penicillatus.** BRANDT'S CORMORANT.—Common during migrations and in winter.

18a. **Phalacrocorax dilophus cincinatus.** WHITE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Probably not an uncommon visitor on Puget Sound. Two were seen near Tacoma on Feb. 9, 1906.

19. **Pelecanus erythrorhynchos.** AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.—Very rare migrant.

20. **Merganser americanus.** AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Common in spring, fall and winter. A few pairs remain to breed.

21. **Merganser serrator.** RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—Common migrant.

22. **Lophodytes cucullatus.** HOODED MERGANSER.—Moderately common, except in winter. Breeds.

23. **Anas boschas.** MALLARD.—Common resident. Breeds.

24. **Chaulelasmus streperus.** GADWALL.—Rare migrant.

25. **Mareca americana.** BALDPATE.—Very common, except in summer when it leaves.

26. **Nettion carolinensis.** GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Very common except in summer when it leaves.

27. **Querquedula discors.** BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Very rare migrant. A pair seen May 28, 1905.

28. **Spatula clypeata.** SHOVELLER.—Common, excepting in summer when it leaves.

29. **Dafila acuta.** PINTAIL.—Common from October to May, when it leaves.

30. **Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK.—Rather rare summer resident. Breeds.

31. **Aythya americana.** REDHEAD.—Rare migrant, keeping to the fresh water.

32. **Aythya vallisneria.** CANVAS-BACK.—Moderately common in winter and spring.

33. **Aythya marila.** AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.—Common from November to May, when it leaves.

34. **Aythya affinis.** LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Not so common as *A. marila*, but seen at the same seasons.

35. **Aythya collaris.** RING-NECKED DUCK.—Rather rare migrant.

36. **Clangula clangula americana.** AMERICANA GOLDEN-EYE.—Common from November until May.

37. **Charitonetta albeola.** BUFFLE-HEAD.—Common from November until May, when it leaves.

38. **Harelda hyemalis.** OLD-SQUAW.—Moderately common in spring only.

39. **Histrionicus histrionicus.** HARLEQUIN DUCK.—Rather rare, but regular migrant.

39a. **Somateria v-nigra.** PACIFIC EIDER.—A flock of seven, and two other females, were seen on Jan. 6, 1906. They were very wild, and none was taken, but the two females were approached to within eighty yards as they were feeding in a muddy slough.

40. *Oidema americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER.— Rather rare migrant.
41. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.— Very common, except in summer when only a few remain.
42. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.— Common from October to May, when it leaves.
43. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.— Fairly common migrant.
44. *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*. HUTCHIN'S GOOSE.— Common migrant.
45. *Branta canadensis occidentalis*. WHITE-CHEEKED GOOSE.— Common migrant.
46. *Branta nigricans*. BLACK BRANT.— Regular, though not common in migrations along the Sound.
47. *Olor columbianus*. TRUMPETER SWAN.— Rather rare, but regular migrant.
48. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.— Rare, but regular migrant.
49. *Ardea herodias fannini*. NORTHWEST COAST HERON.— Common resident. Breeds.
50. *Grus mexicana*. SANDHILL CRANE.— Rather common migrant.
51. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.— Common summer resident. Breeds.
52. *Porzana carolina*. CAROLINA RAIL; SORA.— Summer resident and breeds, but not so common as *R. virginianus*.
53. *Porzana jamaicensis*. BLACK RAIL.— Very rare migrant. Saw two on Nov. 10, 1900.
54. *Fulica americana*. AMERICAN COOT.— Common resident. Breeds.
55. *Phalaropus lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.— Common fall migrant, but have never seen it in the spring.
56. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.— Common migrant, a few spending the winter. Possibly breeds.
57. *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.— Rather common migrant.
58. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT.— Rare migrant. One shot in Sept., 1897.
59. *Actodromas maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.— A regular but not at all common migrant.
60. *Actodromas minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.— Common migrant.
61. *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.— Common during migrations and in winter.
62. *Ereunetes occidentalis*. WESTERN SANDPIPER.— Very common migrant.
63. *Totanus melanoleucus*. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.— Regular migrant, though not common.
64. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.— Rather common except in winter. Nests on every stream in the mountains.

65. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Very common spring migrant, but never seen in the fall.

66. *Squatarola squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Rather common during migrations. Have shot them on the tide-flats and open prairies.

67. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—Common summer resident, but scarcer in winter. Breeds.

68. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Rather rare migrant.

69. *Colinus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—An introduced species. Resident and rapidly increasing. Breeds.

70. *Oreortyx pictus*. MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE.—An introduced species. Common resident and breeds. Specimens are found that grade into almost typical *O. p. plumiferus*.

71. *Lophortyx californica*. CALIFORNIA PARTRIDGE.—An introduced species and breeds. Common resident. Specimens have been taken that grade into almost typical *L. c. vallicola*.

In connection with Nos. 70 and 71, in both it seems probable that birds were introduced here from different localities in California and that the closely allied forms have interbred.

72. *Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*. SOOTY GROUSE.—Common resident and breeds. In December and January these birds confine themselves to the tops of tall firs, feeding on the buds.

73. *Bonasa umbellus sabinii*. OREGON RUFFED GROUSE.—Common resident. Breeds, laying larger eggs than *B. umbellus* of the east.

74. *Phasianus*. MONGOLIAN PHEASANT.—This introduced species is becoming fairly common in some sections, but its size and brilliant coloring is fatal to it with the pot-hunters. Breeds.

75. *Columba fasciata*. BAND-TAILED PIGEON.—A rather rare resident, though formerly common. Breeds.

76. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—Very rare visitor during the summer. Saw one on June 14, 1905.

77. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Not uncommon summer resident. Breeds.

78. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Not uncommon during migrations.

79. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Not uncommon during migrations.

80. *Accipiter cooperii*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Rare summer resident. Breeds. Nest with five fresh eggs found May 20, 1905.

81. *Accipiter atricapillus striatulus*. WESTERN GOSHAWK.—Rare summer resident. I feel positive that it breeds.

82. *Buteo borealis calurus*. WESTERN RED-TAIL.—Rare summer resident. Probably breeds.

83. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Rare migrant. Saw a pair on April 20, 1905.

84. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*. NORTHERN BALD EAGLE.— Rather rare resident. Breeds. Formerly abundant. Possibly *H. leucocephalus*.

85. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK.— Not uncommon during migrations on the duck marshes.

86. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.— Have seen but one example, which I shot April 13, 1897.

87. *Falco columbarius suckleyi*. BLACK MERLIN.— Not uncommon during migrations. Rare but regular summer resident. Breeds.

88. *Falco sparverius phalæna*. DESERT SPARROW HAWK.— Common summer resident, but rare in winter. Breeds.

89. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.— Rare summer resident, though formerly it nested on every fresh water lake. Breeds.

90. *Asio wilsonius*. LONG-EARED OWL.— A rare visitor during migrations.

91. *Asio accipitrinus*. SHORT-EARED OWL.— Not uncommon during migrations.

92. *Syrnium occidentale caurinum*. NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL.— Have seen this bird but once, when some boys pointed it out to me in a small tree. It was very tame, but its sight was perfect. Seen Oct. 19, 1898.

93. *Cryptoglaux acadica scotæ*. NORTHWEST SAW-WHET OWL.— Have seen this bird but once, Oct. 15, 1904, when it was shot. Their retiring habits possibly account for their seeming scarcity.

94. *Megascops asio kennicottii*. KENNICOTT'S SCREECH OWL.— Not uncommon resident and a terror to small birds and mice. Breeds.

95. *Bubo virginianus saturatus*. DUSKY HORNED OWL.— Common in fall and winter, but I have never heard them utter a note.

96. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.— Rare. During the winter of 1896-97 large numbers visited the tide-flats around Tacoma. They were exceedingly wary and could see perfectly, in spite of the glare of bright sunshine on the snow.

97. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*. BURROWING OWL.— Have seen it but once, Sept. 23, 1899. A visitor from east of the Cascades.

98. *Glaucidium gnoma californicum*. CALIFORNIA PYGMY OWL.— Not uncommon resident and an unprincipled little bird killer. Breeds.

99. *Coccygus americanus occidentalis*. CALIFORNIA CUCKOO.— Rather rare summer resident, of local distribution. Nests in dense thickets.

100. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER.— Resident. Common in summer, but scarce in winter. Breeds.

101. *Dryobates villosus harrisii*. HARRIS'S WOODPECKER.— Not uncommon resident of the higher elevations. Nests always in a dead fir.

102. *Dryobates pubescens gairdnerii*. GAIRDNER'S WOODPECKER.— Not uncommon resident. Always nests in a dead deciduous tree near water.

103. **Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis.** NORTHERN RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER.— Not uncommon in summer in the Puyallup Valley. Breeds. Rare in winter, but of regular occurrence.

104. **Ceophlœus pileatus abieticola.** NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.— A rather rare resident of the fir timber. Breeds.

105. **Asyndesmus torquatus.** LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.— Common summer resident of the Puyallup Valley. Breeds.

106. **Colaptes cafer collaris.** RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.— Not uncommon migrant. Breeds east of the Cascades.

107. **Colaptes cafer saturator.** NORTHWESTERN FLICKER.— Resident. Common in summer, but scarcer in winter. Nests everywhere.

108. **Chordeiles virginianus.** NIGHTHAWK.— Common summer resident. Often lays its eggs on the roofs of houses in the city.

109. **Cypseloides niger borealis.** BLACK SWIFT.— Not uncommon in spring and fall, and always seen in flocks of six or more.

110. **Chætura vauxii.** VAUX'S SWIFT.— Not uncommon summer resident, breeding regularly in the Puyallup Valley. Nests in the hollow tops of dead cotton-wood trees, 100 feet or more from the ground.

111. **Selasphorus rufus.** RUFOUS HUMMER.— Common summer resident and one of our earliest migrants. Arrives late in March and lays the first set of eggs by April 15, before the last snow has gone.

112. **Selasphorus alleni.** ALLEN'S HUMMER.— Have seen this bird only in spring migrations, when it is far from common.

113. **Stellula calliope.** CALLIOPE HUMMER.— A rare summer visitor from the Cascades. Saw one in Wright Park on May 10, 1905.

114. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD.— A rare summer visitor. Not uncommon in summer east of the Cascades.

115. **Tyrannus verticalis.** ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.— A rare summer visitor. Common summer resident east of the Cascades.

116. **Myiarchus cinerascens.** ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER.— A very rare summer visitor. Saw a pair on May 24, 1905. Have found it nesting at North Yakima, east of the Cascades.

117. **Sayornis saya.** SAY'S PHŒBE.— A rare summer visitor from east of the Cascades.

118. **Nuttallornis borealis.** OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.— An uncommon though regular summer resident. Breeds.

119. **Contopus richardsonii.** WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.— Rather common during migrations, but a rare summer resident. Breeds.

120. **Empidonax difficilis.** WESTERN FLYCATCHER.— Common summer resident. Builds its nest anywhere, in the midst of the city or in the deepest wood, six inches up in a fern or forty feet up in a fir.

121. **Empidonax traillii.** TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.— Common summer resident. Essentially a bird of the lowlands, seldom encroaching on the range of *E. difficilis*, which prefers higher elevations. Breeds.

122. **Empidonax hammondi.** HAMMOND'S FLYCATCHER.— Not common, but a regular summer resident. Breeds.

123. **Otocoris alpestris strigata.** STREAKED HORNED LARK.— Common summer resident of the driest prairies. Breeds.
124. **Pica pica hudsonica.** AMERICAN MAGPIE.— Rather common migrant from east of the Cascades. Rarely seen in summer.
125. **Cyanocitta stelleri.** STELLER'S JAY.— Rather common resident. Breeds.
126. **Perisoreus obscurus.** OREGON JAY.— A winter visitor from the Cascades, where it is common in summer.
127. **Corvus corax sinuatus.** AMERICAN RAVEN.— A rare visitor, only seen in summer. One seen May 6, 1905.
128. **Corvus brachyrhynchos.** AMERICAN CROW.— Common resident. Breeds. Possibly this bird may be *hesperis*.
129. **Corvus caurinus.** NORTHWEST CROW.— Common resident. This small species seems to confine itself altogether to the salt water and tide flats. Breeds in small colonies.
130. **Molothrus ater.** COWBIRD.— An extremely rare summer visitor.
131. **Agelaius phœniceus caurinus.** NORTHWESTERN RED-WING.— Common resident, though most plentiful in summer. Breeds.
132. **Sturnella magna neglecta.** WESTERN MEADOWLARK.— Common resident, though less plentiful in winter. Breeds.
133. **Icterus bullocki.** BULLOCK'S ORIOLE.— A rare summer visitor from east of the Cascades.
134. **Euphagus cyanocephalus.** BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.— Common resident. Very erratic in nesting habits, building sometimes three feet up in a bush, and again selecting some cavity 150 feet up in a dead fir.
135. **Hesperiphona vespertina montanus.** WESTERN EVENING GROSBEEK.— Resident throughout the year, though more common some years than others. During the past summer (1905) they could be found at any time.
136. **Carpodacus purpureus californicus.** CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH.— Common resident, though most plentiful in summer. Breeds.
137. **Loxia curvirostra minor.** AMERICAN CROSSBILL.— Distribution exactly the same as that of the Western Evening Grosbeak.
138. **Acanthis linaria.** REDPOLL.— I have only one record of this species (Nov. 1900). It is common east of the Cascades.
139. **Astragalinus tristis salicamans.** WILLOW GOLDFINCH.— Rather common in summer, though formerly rare. Breeds.
140. **Spinus pinus.** PINE SISKIN.— Common throughout the year; seen at all seasons in large flocks. At any time from April 15 to Sept. 1 pairs will detach themselves from the main flocks and raise their broods.
141. **Passer domesticus.** ENGLISH SPARROW.— Common resident, unfortunately increasing every year. Breeds.
142. **Passerina nivalis.** SNOWFLAKE.— A rare winter visitor.
143. **Poœcetes gramineus affinis.** OREGON VESPER SPARROW.— Common summer resident, of local distribution. Breeds.
144. **Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus.** WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW.— Common summer resident. Breeds.

145. *Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*. NUTTALL'S SPARROW.— Common summer resident. Breeds.
146. *Zonotrichia coronata*. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW.— Common migrant. Have seen them as late as May 25, but doubt if they breed.
147. *Spizella socialis arizonæ*. WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW.— Very abundant summer resident. Breeds.
148. *Junco hyemalis oregonus*. OREGON JUNCO.— Formerly common resident, but now very rare in summer. Breeds.
149. *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*. SHUFELDT'S JUNCO.— Formerly rare, but now a common summer resident. Breeds.
150. *Melospiza cinerea morphna*. RUSTY SONG SPARROW.— Abundant resident. Breeds.
151. *Passerella iliaca unalaschensis*. TOWNSEND'S SPARROW.— Rather rare spring and fall migrant. Possibly *P. i. fuliginosa*.
152. *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*. OREGON TOWHEE.— Common resident. Breeds.
153. *Zamelodia melanocephala*. BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.— Rare summer resident. Breeds.
154. *Cyanospiza amœna*. LAZULI BUNTING.— Rare summer visitor.
155. *Piranga ludoviciana*. LOUISIANA Tanager.— Common summer resident. Breeds.
156. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.— Common summer resident. Breeds. It is possible that these birds are *P. s. hesperia*, but, coming only in the city, one cannot shoot them.
157. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.— Common summer resident along the outskirts of the city. Breeds.
158. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.— Common summer resident. Breeds often in the city, building its nests on the outside of houses under the eaves.
159. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.— Common summer resident, breeding mostly in trees in the country.
160. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida*. VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW.— Common summer resident, nesting mostly in and around houses.
161. *Riparia riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.— Rather rare summer resident, always nesting in small colonies.
162. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.— Common summer resident. Nests chiefly along the salt water, often digging its burrow within a foot or two of that of a Pigeon Guillemot.
163. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING.— Common resident. Breeds in both high and low localities.
164. *Lanius borealis*. NORTHERN SHRIKE.— Not uncommon during winter and in migrations. Frequently heard singing.
165. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO.— Rare summer visitor. While collecting in the Puyallup Valley with my brother on June 23, 1899, we saw and heard at least six.
166. *Vireo gilvus swainsonii*. WESTERN WARBLING VIREO.— Common summer resident, nesting nearer the ground than *V. gilvus*.

167. *Vireo solitarius cassinii*. CASSIN'S VIREO.— An irregular summer resident, sometimes quite common. Breeds.

168. *Vireo huttoni obscurus*. ANTHONY'S VIREO.— A regular but rare summer resident. The only nest I have heard of was found by my brother, Mr. C. W. Bowles, on June 21, 1897. It contained two eggs, slightly incubated, and was collected with the female parent.

169. *Helminthophila rubricapilla gutturalis*. CALAVERAS WARBLER.— Not an uncommon summer resident. Nests only on the oak dotted prairies.

170. *Helminthophila celata lutescens*. LUTESCENT WARBLER.— Common summer resident. The first migratory warbler in spring, arriving early in April. Nests on bushy hillsides and in the valley.

171. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER.— Abundant summer resident. Nests anywhere it can find water.

172. *Dendroica coronata*. MYRTLE WARBLER.— An irregular fall migrant, very numerous some years, the fall of 1905 for example. Have never seen it in spring.

173. *Dendroica auduboni*. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.— Rather common summer resident, a few wintering. Nests only in firs, never at a lower altitude than 300 feet.

174. *Dendroica nigrescens*. BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER.— A summer resident, some years abundant. Seldom occurs at a lower altitude than 300 feet. Nests in the tall firs.

175. *Dendroica townsendi*. TOWNSEND'S WARBLER.— A rare summer resident of the higher altitudes.

176. *Dendroica occidentalis*. HERMIT WARBLER.— Not uncommon in summer, but very locally distributed. Seen only above 300 feet altitude where it stays mostly in the tallest firs. Took a set of five slightly incubated eggs on June 11, 1905.

177. *Geothlypis tolmiei*. MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER.— Not an uncommon summer resident in the thickets at about 300 feet.

178. *Geothlypis trichas arizela*. PACIFIC YELLOW-THROAT.— Common along the edges of certain fresh water marshes in all altitudes during summer, but for some reason absent in many similar locations.

179. *Icteria virens longicauda*. LONG-TAILED CHAT.— Rare summer visitor. One seen June 4, 1905.

180. *Wilsonia pusilla chryseola*. GOLDEN PILEOLATED WARBLER.— Not an uncommon summer resident in the thickets of the Puyallup Valley. Occasionally nests as high as 300 feet.

181. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.— Common in the spring and fall migrations.

182. *Cinclus mexicanus*. AMERICAN DIPPER.— Not uncommon along the streams in spring and fall. Breeds in the foothills.

183. *Thryomanes bewickii calophonus*. PACIFIC BEWICK WREN.— Rather common resident, retiring to the salt marshes in winter. Breeds.

184. *Troglodytes ædon aztecus*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.— Common summer resident. Nests in the city, and in the woods far from houses.

185. *Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus*. WESTERN WINTER WREN.— Common resident. Breeds in the densest thickets of the deep gulches, thus making the nest very difficult to find.

186. *Telmatodytes palustris paludicola*. TULE WREN.— Common summer resident; not rare in winter. Breeds.

187. *Certhia familiaris occidentalis*. TAWNY CREEPER.— Rather rare resident. Nest with six well grown young found May 17, 1905.

188. *Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.— Not common, though resident. Breeds.

189. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREADED NUTHATCH.— Not an uncommon resident. Nests close to fresh water.

190. *Parus atricapillus occidentalis*. OREGON CHICKADEE.— Common in summer, but scarce in winter. Nests in dead deciduous trees in the vicinity of fresh water.

191. *Parus rufescens*. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.— Common resident. Nests in dead fir stumps at a distance from water.

192. *Psaltriparus minimus saturatus*. PUGET SOUND BUSH-TIT.— Common resident. Breeds, nesting at all altitudes in any kind of bush or tree.

193. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.— Common resident. Breeds among the densest firs, thus making the finding of a nest simply a matter of accident.

194. *Regulus calendula grinnelli*. SITKA RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.— A common winter resident, but have never seen it later than April.

195. *Myadestes townsendii*. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE.— An occasional though not common winter resident.

196. *Hylocichla ustulatus*. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.— A very abundant summer resident. Nests at all elevations.

197. *Hylocichla guttata nana*. DWARF HERMIT THRUSH.— Rather common during migrations. Breeds in the mountains.

198. *Merula migratoria migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.— Not uncommon from late fall until early spring. Have never seen it in summer.

199. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. WESTERN ROBIN.— Abundant summer resident, though less common in winter. Breeds.

200. *Ixoreus naevius*. VARIED THRUSH.— Common during migrations and not uncommon in winter. A few breed in the deep gulches at about 400 feet altitude.

201. *Sialia mexicana*. WESTERN BLUEBIRD.— Common summer resident, a few remaining throughout the year. Nests in bird houses in the city, and in trees far from civilization.